

Sweetwater Forerunner.

BY FRY & FISHER.

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TERMS:

THE FORERUNNER IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY
At Two Dollars a Year,
Payable in Advance.

No attention paid to orders for the paper unless accompanied by the Cash.
Advertisements will be charged \$1.00 per square of ten lines, or less, for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each continuance. A liberal deduction made to parties who advertise by the year.

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Transient advertisements must be paid for at the time of insertion.

Communications, to secure insertion, must be accompanied by the name of the authors.

The Electoral College.

For the information of our readers we republish the following table:

Alabama.....	8	Missouri.....	11
Arkansas.....	5	Nebraska.....	3
California.....	5	Nevada.....	3
Connecticut.....	6	New Hampshire.....	5
Delaware.....	3	New Jersey.....	7
Florida.....	3	New York.....	33
Georgia.....	9	North Carolina.....	9
Illinois.....	16	Ohio.....	21
Indiana.....	13	Oregon.....	3
Iowa.....	8	Pennsylvania.....	26
Kansas.....	3	Rhode Island.....	4
Kentucky.....	11	South Carolina.....	6
Louisiana.....	7	Tennessee.....	10
Maine.....	8	Texas.....	6
Maryland.....	7	Vermont.....	5
Michigan.....	8	Virginia.....	10
Minnesota.....	4	West Virginia.....	5
Massachusetts.....	12	Wisconsin.....	8
Mississippi.....	7		
Total votes.....	317		
Necessary to a choice.....	159		

In case Colorado shall be admitted prior to the election the aggregate number of electors will be increased to 320.

Terrible Coal Oil Accident.

We have to record this morning another terrible coal oil accident arising from the careless use of that dangerous illuminating fluid, which resulted in the loss of three lives. On last Tuesday night, Mrs. Eams, wife of Colonel C. A. Eams, living a quarter of a mile from Telford's Station, on the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, was sitting up waiting on a sick child. We understand, that several times during the night, when she arose to give the child its medicine, she had poured oil on some ember in the fire-place, for the purpose of making a blaze and lighting up the room. The result was that at last the oil in the can took fire as she was stooping down over it with the child in her arms. The can exploded and the burning contents were thrown over her and her child. With frantic screams, Mrs. Eams rushed into another room where her husband had been sleeping. He, aroused by her cries, wrapped blankets and quilts around her, endeavoring to put out the flames, burning himself severely, but, alas, too late to save the mother or child. The former was terribly burned about the head and upper part of the body, and the latter was burned from head to foot, expiring shortly afterwards. Mrs. Eams, while in the agony of her tortures, gave birth to another child and on Sunday morning, the mother and both children were buried in the one coffin. The friends and neighbors of Col. Eams deeply sympathize with him in his great affliction.—*Press and Herald.*

Ratification Meeting.

A Democratic ratification meeting, probably the largest ever held in Louisiana took place at New Orleans Saturday night. Lafayette Square, and the streets in the vicinity, were densely packed. There were three hundred Vice Presidents, from the most substantial and respectable citizens. Resolutions indorsing the nominations and platform of the New York Convention, and pledging the cordial support of the Louisiana Democracy; declaring slavery dead beyond the power of any man to resuscitate it; condemning the present Constitution of the State, and expressing alarm at the course of the Legislature now in session; returning thanks to President Johnson, etc., were adopted; also expressing feelings of kindness toward the colored people of the State, and citing the recent election in Mississippi as an instance of what can be done by a proper course toward the negro population. A resolution was also adopted in commendation of the course pursued by United States officers and soldiers toward the citizens during the late administration of the military authorities. A prominent feature on the stand at the meeting was a number of Catholic clergymen, two colored Representatives, and the colored Democratic Club. A large number of negroes were in the procession. The most perfect order was maintained. Not a single disturbance was heard of.

Short Paragraphs.

Parson B. was a truly pious man, and at the long grace which usually followed his meals, the whole family knelt, with the exception of the Parson's brother, who being very fat, stood with his back to the table, overlooking the garden. One day the brother seeing no end to the grace suddenly sung out, "Cut it short; the cows are in the garden, playing smash with the cabbage."

A handsome young widow applied to a physician to relieve her of two complaints with which she was afflicted.

"In the first place," said she, "I have no appetite."

"For that, madam, you should take a little air and exercise."

"And, doctor, I am fidgety at night and afraid to be alone."

"For that, madam, you had better take a husband."

An editor wrote a leading article on the fair sex, in the course of which he said that girls of seventeen or eighteen are fond of beaus. Imagine his consternation the next morning when he found that a typographical error had made him say that girls of seventeen or eighteen were fond of beans!

All the magistrates elect in Shelby county, Alabama, are negroes, and not one of them can read or write.

Somebody has written a song of the mongrel to the negro, of which the following is the last verse:

I know not, I ask not,
How much you can tote,
I know that I love you
Because you can vote.

A Radical paper says the niggers in the Alabama Convention were in excellent spirits, and closed their services by singing, "We are going to Hebbin a reelin and a rockin." That's pretty much the way Grant goes to bed.

A traveler breakfasting at a hotel in Arkansas, requested the waiter to take his coffee out in the yard, and pump some of the water out of it.

Eve is said to be the only woman who never threatened to go to live with her mother.

A young lady from the country, now visiting in the city, writes home thus: "Nobody isn't nothing now which doesn't hole up her cloz, and the hier you hole'em the more yu air notised."

A young lady said to a cavalier, "Please clasp my cloak." "Certainly," said he, putting his arms around her cloak—"and the contents, too."

When a single gentleman cannot pass a clothes line without counting all the long stockings, it is a sign he ought to get married, and the sooner the better.

A sporting man being solicited to insure his life, replied: "He'd be d—d if he'd play any game where he had to die to win."

A certain youth recently got off the following:

"Pocahontas was a good man—he was a noble, kind-hearted and true man."

"Hold on," cried his companion, "Pocahontas was a woman."

"She was, eh?" said he—"well that's just my luck; how am I expected to know I never read the Bible!"

A Radical, while hearing the Declaration of American Independence read at the Fourth of July celebration at Ridgeville, where it recites that "the King had quartered soldiers among us in time of peace," turned upon his heel and walked away, muttering that he "would not listen to any such a d—d Rebel speech as that."

"Well, neighbor, what is the most Christian news this morning?" said a gentleman to his friend.

"I have just bought a barrel of flour for a poor woman."

"Just like you. Who is it that you have made happy by your charity this time?"

"My wife."

Governor's Message.

The Governor's Message to the called Session of the Legislature, will be found in full, with the exception of some correspondence.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

The Constitutional provision, authorizing me to convene you in extraordinary session, makes it my duty to state to you the purposes for which you have been convened, and at the same time limits you in your acts of legislation to the business for which you have been called together.

At your session of last winter, by large majorities in both Houses, you repealed what was known as the militia law. I accordingly paid off the militia and disbanded them, so that for the last ten months there have been no State troops at my disposal. As members of the Legislature, you were assured by leading Conservatives in their respective counties, and doubly assured by the leading rebel journals of the State, there would be no necessity for any troops whatever, and that law and order would be strictly observed. It turns out that the rebellious elements of the State were at that time secretly arming themselves and perfecting a military organization known as the Kuklux Klan, composed of ex-rebel soldiers and those who were in sympathy with them; thus violating their parole at the time of their surrender, and violating the laws of the State, and plotting and planning mischief in every respect. These men have been arming and organizing for a year past, with an eye to the overthrow of the State Government, and, ultimately, to carrying it in the Presidential election. They have known, as well as the political leaders and bad men who have prompted their action, that the President of the United States was bitterly hostile to the men and measures of the present State Government, and would readily favor a movement that would overthrow both. They have been confident, and have so expressed themselves, that the President would give them, as revolutionists, such aid by the disposition of troops, and changes in this military department, as would insure them an easy victory; and some of them have been so indiscreet as openly to boast of this. Their schemes have involved the overthrow of the existing State Government, the abolition of colored suffrage, the immediate enfranchisement, under the revolutionary constitution, of every rebel who fought to destroy the Government, and a wiping from the statute books of all the wholesome and patriotic laws enacted since April, 1865.

This dangerous organization of ex-rebels now ramifies almost every part of the eleven States that once constituted the Southern Confederacy, and has already grown into a political engine of oppression so powerful and aggressive as to call forth in opposition several notable military orders. Organized upon the same basis, and having the same dark designs in view, that found a fit culmination in Booth's assassination of Abraham Lincoln, it works in secret, mid signs, symbols and pass-words, hatching plots to scatter anarchy and permanent disorder wherever it may have an existence. The influential portion of the rebel press in the South hail its advent as a propitious circumstance. Of its purposes I need only extract from the constitution of one of the clubs of its order, captured by the police at Memphis, the following declaration:

The object of this organization is for the purpose of protecting the people of the South from the band of murderers and robbers now preying upon them, even to the last resort—assassination—and we pledge ourselves one to the other that nothing shall be allowed to deviate us from this noble object.

Here we have assassination declared as a legitimate object of this lawless clan. That it is equal to its purposes is exemplified in the assassinations already committed in our own State and other Southern States. I recommend, most emphatically, that these organized bands of assassins and robbers be declared outlaws by special legislation, and punished with death wherever found.

I call upon members to speak and vote in the Halls of Legislation as they themselves and their constituents have spoken to me in private letters and petitions calling for the militia, to protect them, their persons and property. True, it will take money to furnish a military force, but loyal men residing in rebellious counties are entitled to protection, with any regard to what it may cost in dollars and cents. If I am expected to protect them I must be allowed a sufficient clerical force to execute my orders promptly

and funds to meet the necessary demands in carrying out these orders. Gentlemen are here from the counties partially in rebellion, and it is for them to say whether a military force is necessary to afford protection and quiet among their constituents. You will also pardon me for my plainness of speech, as I have been complained of as rather tardy in my movements to protect loyal men. Therefore it is that if our people are butchered in cold blood, and the colored population are intimidated and driven from their homes and the ballot box, I intend the responsibility shall rest with the Legislative, and not the Executive department of the State Government. If I am regarded as extravagant and violent, I shall be gratified to have the Legislature designate some other person to take the entire control of this branch of the public service.

I again repeat, gentlemen, that you are fresh from the people, familiar with all the recent outrages complained of, and it is for you to apply the remedy for existing evils. Should you conclude to order out the militia, or a portion of them, it will be your duty to protect them by law for all proper acts done under orders, or in the line of duty. Otherwise they will be annoyed by malicious prosecutions after they are mustered out of service.

I propose next, to call your attention to the subject of our State Finances. Near the close of the late session, you created a Financial Board, consisting of five members, viz: The Governor, Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, and the President of the Bank of Tennessee. I regret to say that, from the time of the organization of the Board until the present, there has been great want of harmony in its councils and action. Very soon after the Board organized, the Secretary of State and the Comptroller sent in their resignations as members of the Board, as did also the Secretary of the Board. The remaining three members immediately convened at Knoxville and re-organized, electing S. Watson, Chairman of the Board, and Hon. W. Bosson, permanent Secretary. I offered a resolution, which was adopted, to the effect that we had no authority to accept the resignations of the persons before named, and alleging that their resignations should be tendered to the Legislature, the power by which they were constituted members of the Board, as the only body competent to receive their resignations. At the same meeting, we effected all the preliminary arrangements deemed necessary to provide for meeting the July interest, and the Chairman of the Board was constituted an agent to go to New York and carry out our plans. What these plans were, the report of the Board will show. Closely following the action recited, some members of the Board who had tendered their resignations, opened a most unprovoked and needless newspaper war upon the newly elected Chairman and the policy we had adopted. The effect of this controversy was to distract our councils at home and injure our credit abroad. One member of the Board went so far as to say to another member, that he was in favor of making a publication, setting forth that the State was unable to meet the interest upon her bonds.

For the honor and credit of the State, I trust no member of either House of the Legislature will give countenance to such an idea. Pride of character, the dictates of patriotism, and a decent regard for the opinions of mankind, should lead us to frown indignantly upon anything looking toward the repudiation of our honestly contracted obligations. Of the thirty-two million dollars constituting our State debt, fully three-fourths were incurred by the loaning her credit and issuing her bonds to the different Railroad Companies of the State. To secure the payment of these bonds, the State has a first mortgage upon all Railroads so aided, making her security fully adequate. Capitalists and dealers in stocks, well understanding these facts, have no lack of confidence in the ultimate redemption of Tennessee Bonds; indeed, our Bonds had gone up to seventy-eight cents on the dollar, at the time of the recent difficulty in New York. Here I will take occasion to say, that after arrangements were completed to meet the July interest, and everything was deemed secure, a most foul conspiracy was entered into somewhere, culminating at New York, evidently designed to injure the credit of our State and depreciate the price of her bonds, for purposes of speculation. The result of which has been to delay the payment of the July interest, and also to greatly depreciate the value of the State Bonds. To meet this extraordinary emergency is, in part, the design of convening the General Assembly at this time. I am unable to indicate the guilty parties in these nefarious transactions.

The New York press, as well as sundry letter writers, implicate Tennessee railroad men and members of the Financial Board. Others charge it upon New York parties, bondholders and stock speculators. What I propose is this: that you appoint a Joint Select Committee of your best and ablest men, with full powers to send for persons and papers, so as to sift this matter to the bottom, and ferret out the guilty parties, whoever they may be; and, if found guilty, you should proceed to sue them for damages in the name of the State. Such summary and exemplary treatment of so flagrant offenders may serve to protect the State from like disaster in the future, and to maintain the standard value of her bonds.

Your attention is also called to the still partial confusion, indebtedness, and crowded condition of the Penitentiary. A full settlement with the lessees is desirable, if, indeed, it is not absolutely necessary. I do not advise the erection of additional buildings at this time, at Nashville; but I suggest, as I have done on former occasions, the commencement of a Branch Penitentiary in the Eastern Division of the State. The Penitentiary at Nashville ought to be self-sustaining; but instead of this, large appropriations of money are annually required. The whole matter is with you, and to you I submit it without entering into detail.

COLONEL A. E. BOONE,
Whom you designated by special enactment to settle with, provide for and pay off the officers and soldiers of the late State Militia, has performed the work assigned him, and is ready for a settlement with such Committee as you may designate.

I have been appealed to by prominent men of both political parties, to urge upon you the propriety of removing political disabilities formerly imposed upon a large class of rebels. The conduct of that class of people has been, and it still is, such that I do not feel justified in making that recommendation. They have a military organization in this State, whose avowed object is to trample the laws under foot and force the party in power to enfranchise themselves and their sympathizers. I cannot stultify myself by yielding to this request, accompanied with threats of violence. If members of the General Assembly are alarmed for their personal safety, and feel disposed to sue for peace upon the terms proposed by an armed mob, they will, of course, take a different view of the subject. Any recommendation of this kind, if made at all, should be at a regular and not a called session of your body. And whether such recommendation and corresponding action thereupon shall be deemed wise at your adjourned meeting in November next, can then be more safely determined by strictly observing the conduct of these unreconstructed Kuklux rebels and their sympathizing supporters, between this time and that.

Trusting that your session may be brief and useful, and may the hand of a kind Providence guide your families in your absence.

W. G. BROWNLOW.

July 27th, 1868.

Some of our Radical papers have been laboring to make it appear that the Democratic ticket had no strength, and that the Radicals expected quite an easy time during the campaign against this ticket. That game has already run its brief race. A New York dispatch of the 13th inst. to the Cincinnati Commercial says:

The Republican papers caution the opponents of the Democratic against too much confidence. The Tribune says all Republicans must work earnestly and faithfully, as the election of Seymour is far from impossible. The Commercial Advertiser gives similar caution, and says Seymour is undoubtedly the most popular man in the Democratic party, and will poll an enormous vote. Eternal vigilance will be necessary to elect Grant.

Is that clock right over there?" asked a visitor the other day.

"Right over there," said the boy; "ain't nowhere else."

JAMES C. LUTTRELL, of Tenn.,

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